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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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THE PRICE OF VICTORY.
FRENCH STRETCHER BEARERS BRINGING IN ONE OF THEIR
WOUNDED POILUS.

(French Official Photo from Kadel & Herbert.)

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Working night and day on six billion dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds.

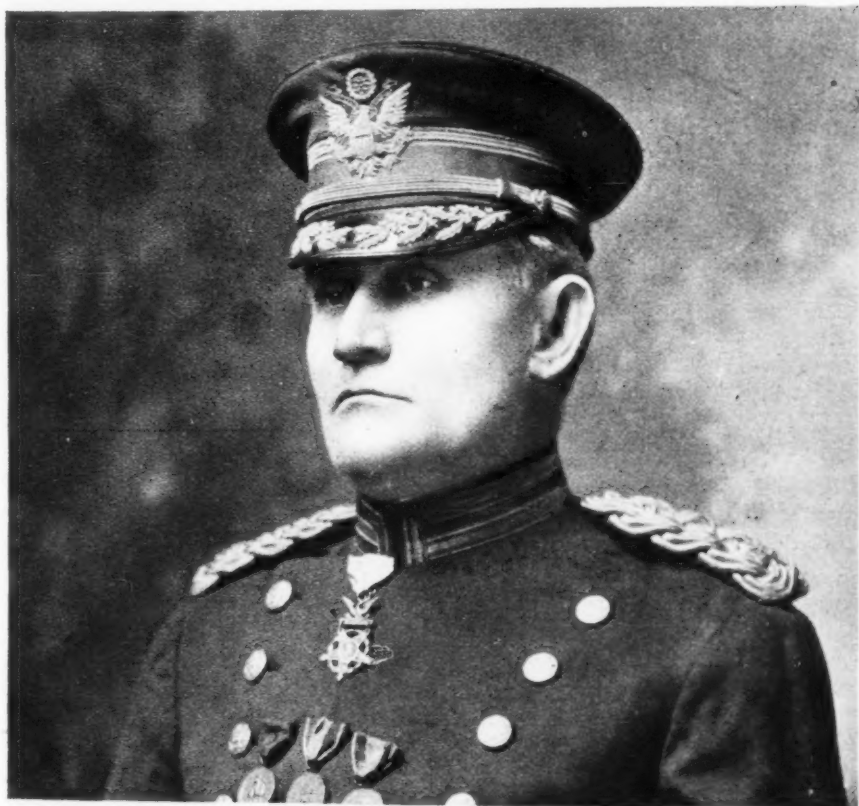
UNCLE SAM'S GOLDEN AMMUNITION

The war has given extra work to every department of the Government. At present one entire division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is engaged night and day in the tremendous task of engraving bonds for the Fourth Liberty Loan. A large force of experts is laboring to produce \$6,000,000,000 worth of this golden ammunition. In addition there are the millions of Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps, postage stamps, and last but not least, the Federal Reserve banknotes, which are the only paper money now being issued by the Government. The photograph reproduced above shows the bureau's largest press-room, in which most of the war bonds are printed.



General Garcia Rosado, Commander of the Portuguese troops on the French front, is one of the many efficient leaders of foreign contingents who are aiding Marshal Foch to carry out his plan of attack. Portugal sent a fully equipped body of troops to the battle line shortly after the beginning of the war.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)



Major Gen. Robert L. Howze was formerly a Major in the regular army. His promotion to the rank of Major General is a striking example of the rapid rise that the war is bringing to officers of proved ability.

(Photo by Clinedinst, from Underwood & Underwood.)



Colonel John T. Thompson, formerly Chief of the Small Arms Division of the United States Army, has been transferred to the post of Director of Arsenals.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



Commander Percy W. Foote, United States Naval Aid to Secretary Daniels.

Commander Foote was in charge of the transport President Lincoln when that vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. His conduct on that occasion, which saved a large percentage of his crew, earned for him high praise from the Navy Department.

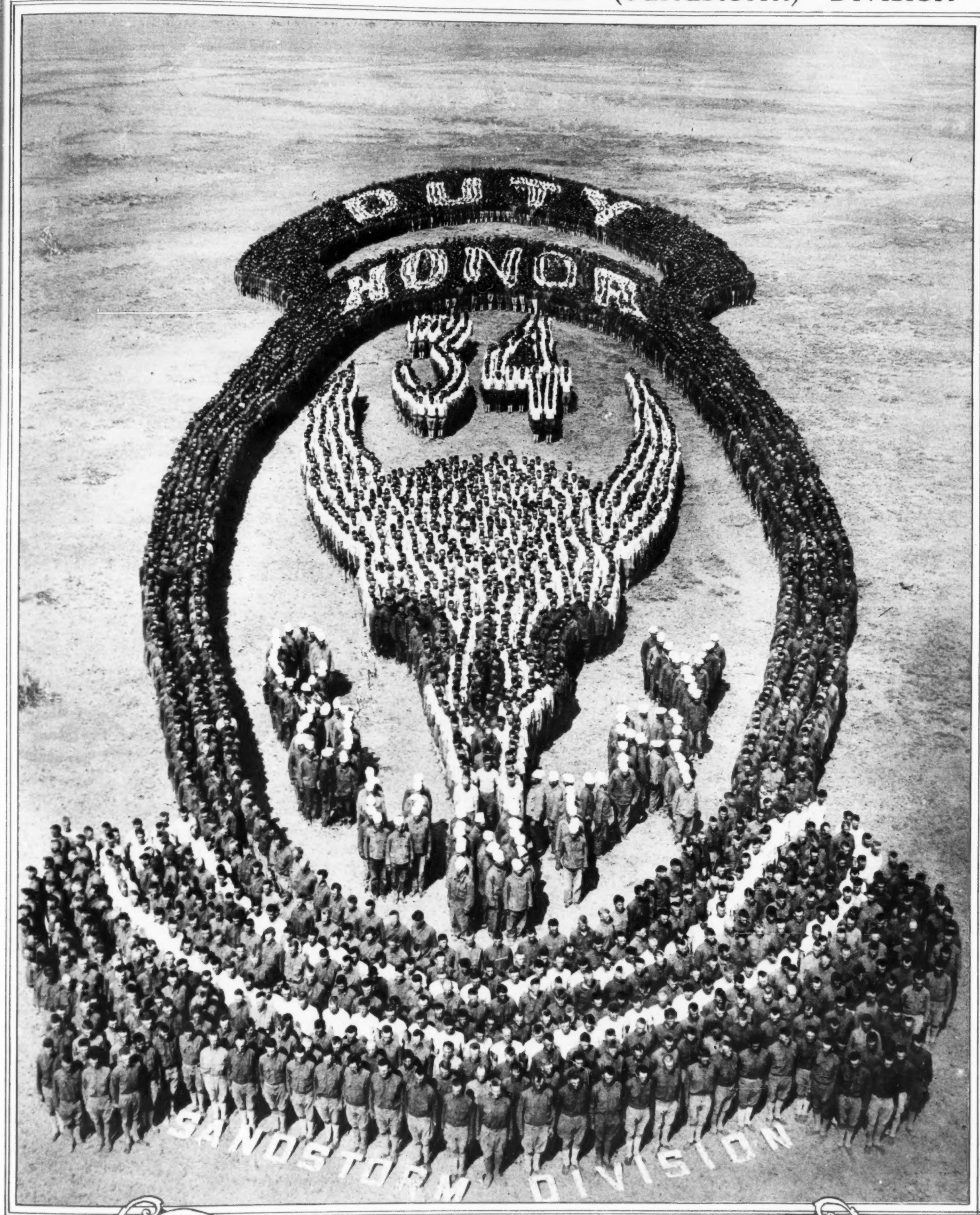
(© Harris & Ewing.)



Vast throngs in the City of Milan, as in all the other large cities of Italy, gathered in the public squares on July 14 to celebrate Bastille Day. In the photograph here reproduced a snowstorm seems to be raging, but it is only showers of confetti thrown from the roof and windows by war enthusiasts. The American Military Mission, then in Milan, took an active part in the celebration.

(Photo by Mario di Biasi.)

A Living Emblem of the 34th (Sandstorm) Division

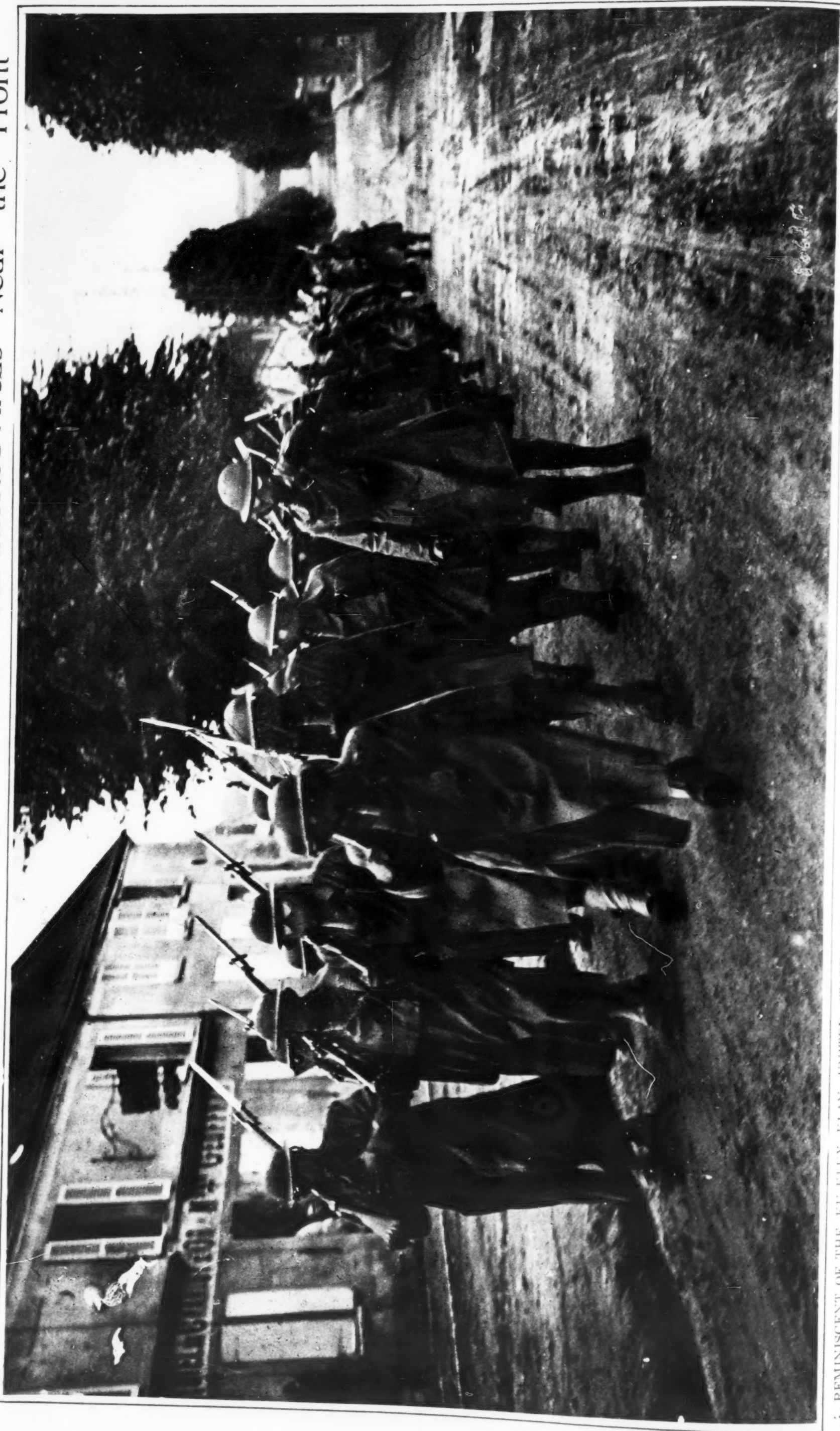


This unique picture was obtained by assembling about 11,000 men of the Thirty-fourth Division, popularly known as the "Sandstorm Division," at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M. The distance from top to bottom of the design is 485 feet. The design in outline represents the Spanish water bottle (Olla) much used in the desert regions of the Southwest. The buffalo skull is in honor of William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), for whom the camp was named.

(Photo © Almeron Newman, Deming, N. M.)

The meaning of "34" is obvious, while the three words, "Duty, Honor, Country," are the motto of the division. The name "Sandstorm" applied to this former National Guard unit does not refer to the frequent high winds so characteristic of the Southwest, but to the energy and irresistible force latent in the united efforts of the hosts assembled, which will in action drive confusion into the enemy opposing their advance.

A Weird but Not Unusual Sight in the Gas-Infested Areas Near the Front



REMINISCENT OF THE KU KLUX KLAN: UNITED STATES INFANTRY EQUIPPED WITH GAS MASKS AND TRENCH COATS ON THEIR WAY TO DUTY ON THE FRONT

REMINISCENT OF THE KU KLUX KLAN: UNITED STATES INFANTRY EQUIPPED WITH GAS MASKS AND TRENCH COATS ON THEIR WAY TO DUTY ON THE FIGHTING LINE.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

Scenes Near the British Battlefront in Picardy



THE FAMOUS ROYAL SCOTS GREYS, SO CALLED FROM THEIR GREY HORSES, DRAWN UP ON A ROADSIDE READY TO DASH INTO ENEMY TERRITORY.

(British Official. © Underwood & Underwood.)



A SLIGHT ERROR IN CALCULATION LANDED THIS BRITISH BATTLEPLANE, WITH SLIGHT DAMAGES, IN THE DITCH INSTEAD OF THE ROAD.

(British Official Photo from Kadel & Herbert.)

Cavalry of the old familiar type and the new cavalry of the air—the fighting battleplanes—both are playing important parts in driving the Germans out of the Marne Valley and the plains of Picardy.

For nearly four years the mounted troops found almost no chance to fight on the western front, where trench warfare prevailed; but when General Foch began driving the enemy out of the Marne pocket the

cavalry again became effective in harassing the retreating Germans. At the same time the airplane took an increasing part not only in reconnoitring and aiding the artillery by finding the ranges for the

gunners, but by actually attacking with machine guns, bombs, and in some cases even with hand grenades, thus greatly adding to the completeness of the allied victory.

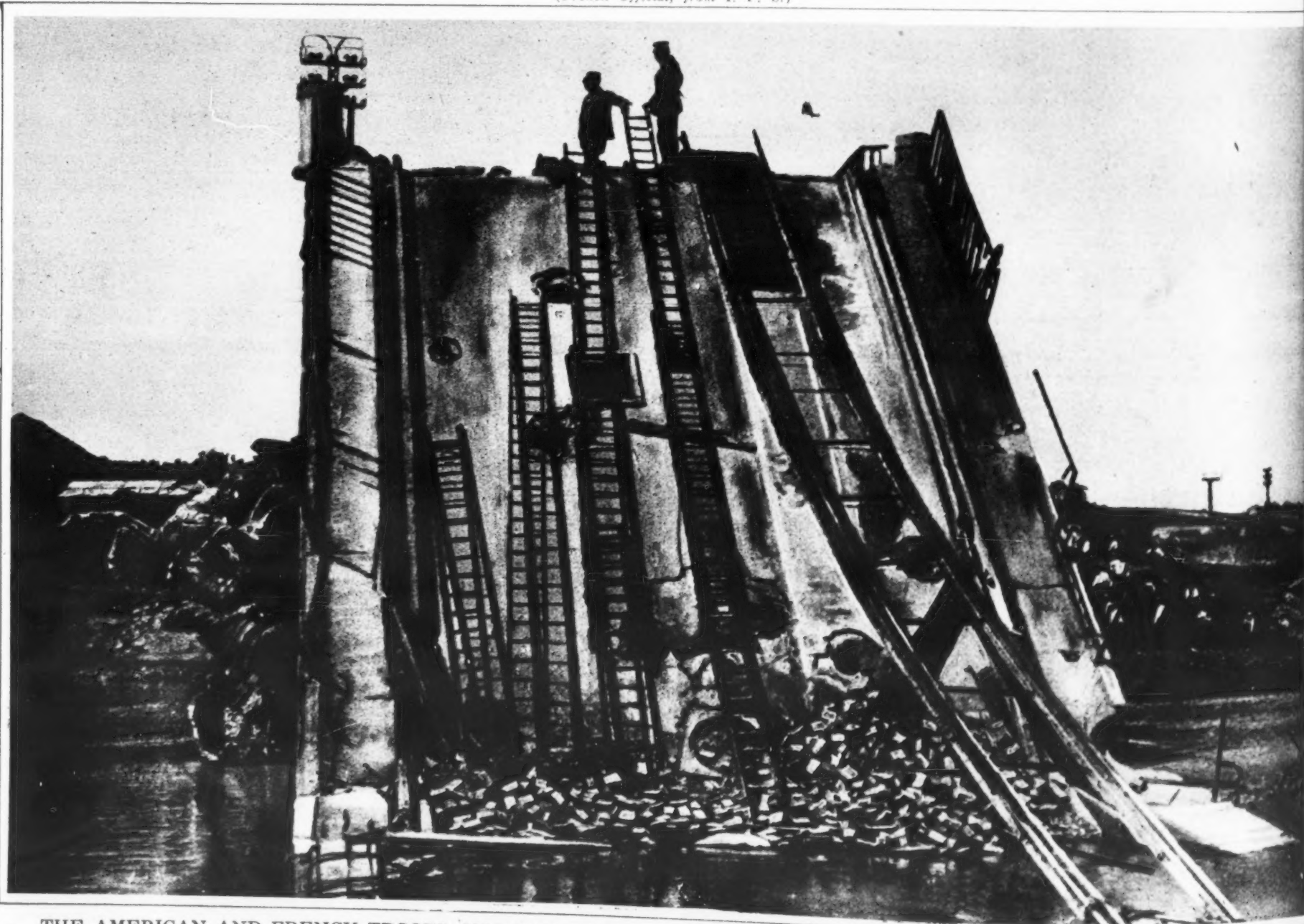
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Latest Views of Chateau-Thierry, on the Marne



THE STONE BRIDGE OVER THE MARNE AT CHATEAU-THIERRY, WHICH WAS BLOWN UP BY THE FRENCH TO KEEP THE GERMANS FROM CROSSING.

(French Official, from I. F. S.)



THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS, NOT WAITING TO BUILD PONTOON BRIDGES, CROSSED THE RIVER ON THE DAMAGED STONE BRIDGE WITH THE AID OF SCALING LADDERS.

Marn Where Americans Helped to Turn Back the Invaders



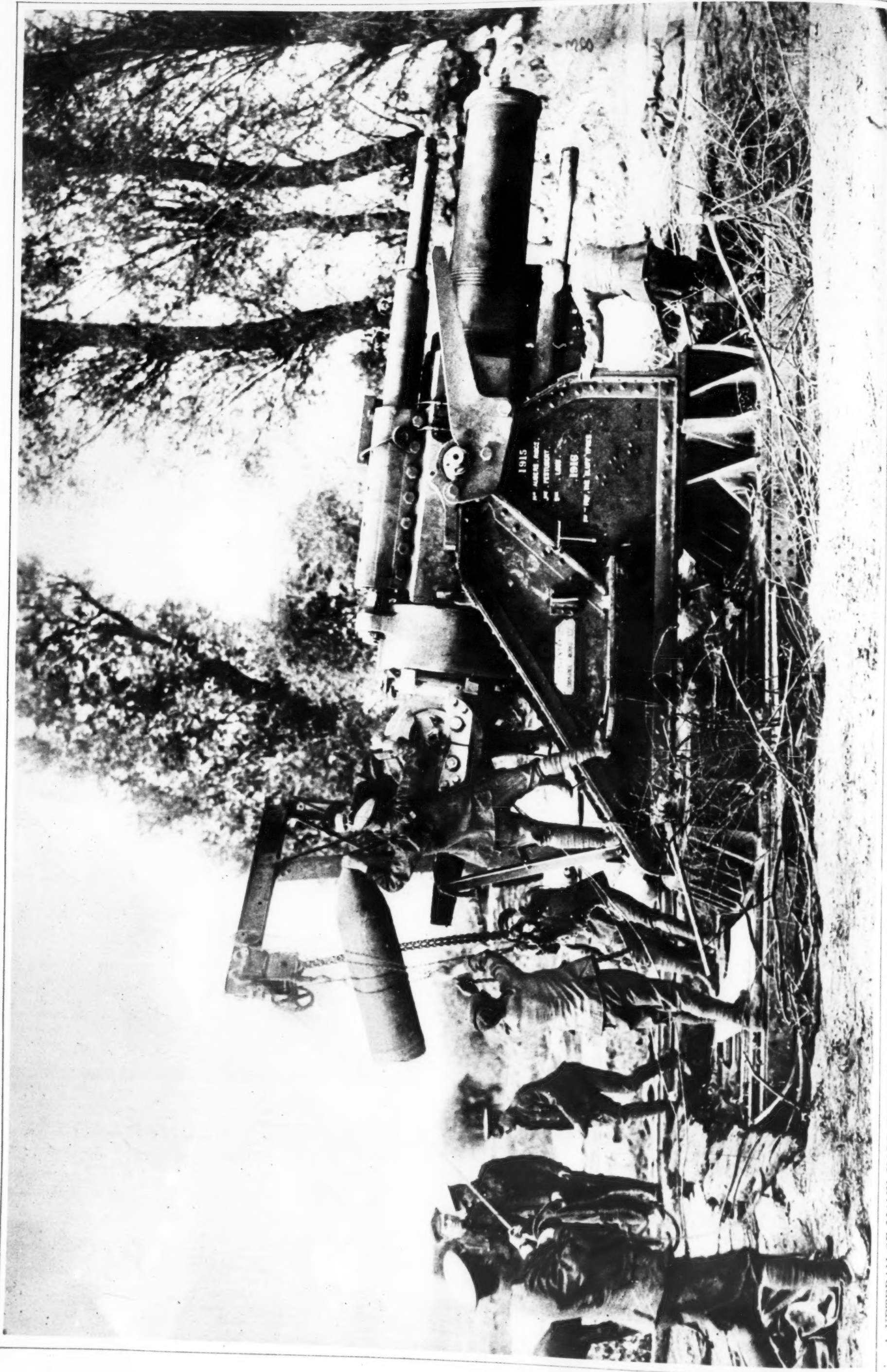
AN AMERICAN SOLDIER IN THE STREETS OF CHATEAU-THIERRY STANDING BY A BARRICADE HASTILY CONSTRUCTED BY THE GERMANS DURING THE STREET FIGHTING.

(French Official, from Western Newspaper Union.)



EFFECTS OF THE SANGUINARY STREET FIGHTING IN CHATEAU-THIERRY. NOTE THE BARRICADES ERECTED TO RETARD THE ADVANCING FRENCH AND AMERICAN FORCES.

(French Official.)



4. A VETERAN OF MANY HARD-FOUGHT BATTLES: A CANADIAN HOWITZER WHICH, ACCORDING TO ITS INSCRIPTION, HAS BEEN FIRING SINCE 1915 AND IS STILL DOING ITS BIT. - 2

(Canadian Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union)

Guns That Are Helping to Force a Decisive Victory



THE CREW OF THIS 6-INCH HOWITZER, ENGAGED IN A HOT FIGHT ON A HOT DAY, IS TRYING TO KEEP COMFORTABLE.
(British Official Photo from Kadel & Herbert.)



ONE OF THE HEAVIEST GUNS ON THE BRITISH FRONT, MOUNTED ON A PERMANENT BASE, AND WELL CONCEALED.
(British Official Photo from Kadel & Herbert.)

Heavy guns of great calibre, especially those of the howitzer type, first became a dominating power in the war when the Germans were obliged to resort to trench warfare after the battle of the Marne. The trenches finally became formidable

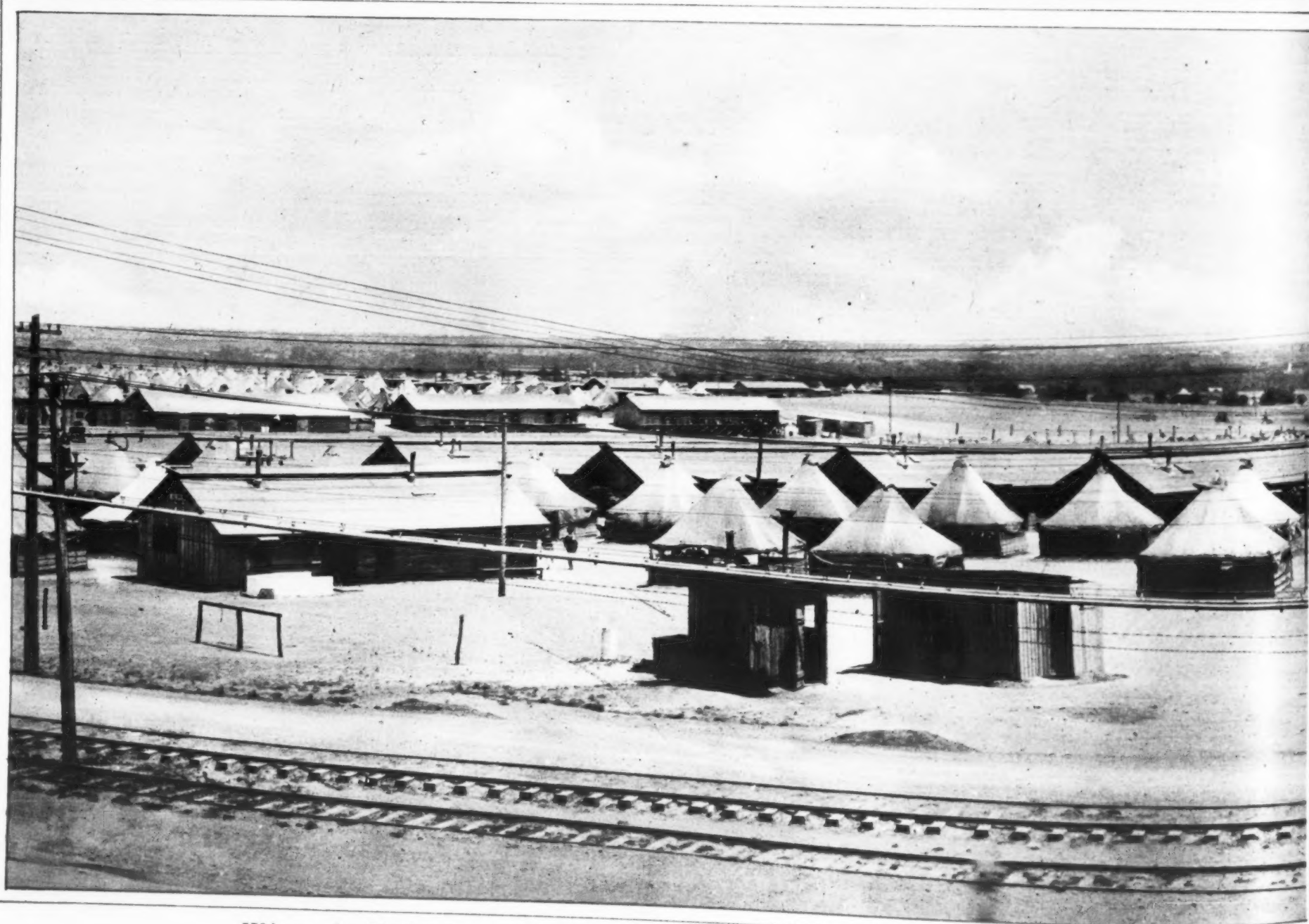
field fortifications, with dugouts and shelters as deep as sixty feet under ground, where ordinary shell fire was absolutely without effect. High explosives had to be resorted to, and heavy ordnance for that purpose was

devised. The difficulty of moving these guns was overcome by placing them on motor trucks, or, in the case of the largest calibres, special railways were built for them. One of the uses of these guns is to harass

and disorganize the enemy's concentration points and depots many miles behind the actual fighting line. It is in this kind of artillery work that the airplane and captive balloon are most necessary for observation and range finding.

A VETERAN OF MANY HARD-FOUGHT BATTLES: A CANADIAN HOWITZER WHICH, ACCORDING TO ITS INSCRIPTION, HAS BEEN FIRING SINCE 1915 AND IS STILL DOING ITS BIT.

A Panoramic View of Camp Bowie, at Fort Worth, Texas



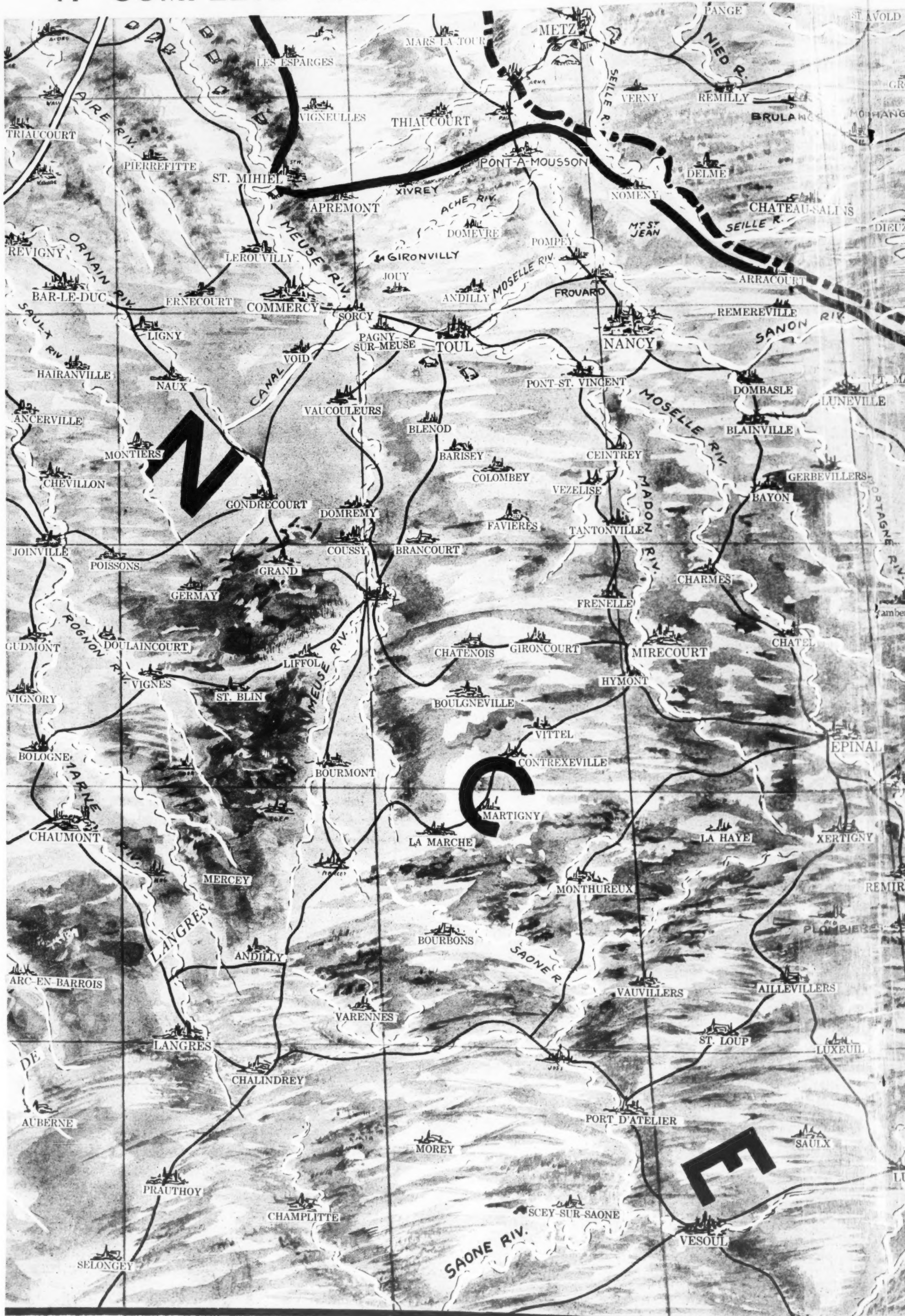
Where the National Guard Forces of Texas and Oklahoma, Forming the Thirty-sixth Division,

Under Command of Brigadier General F. St. John Greble



Are Being Trained for Service, Leaving for France as Fast as Ready and Giving Place to Others.

A COMPLETE LARGE-SCALE MAP OF THE ENTIRE

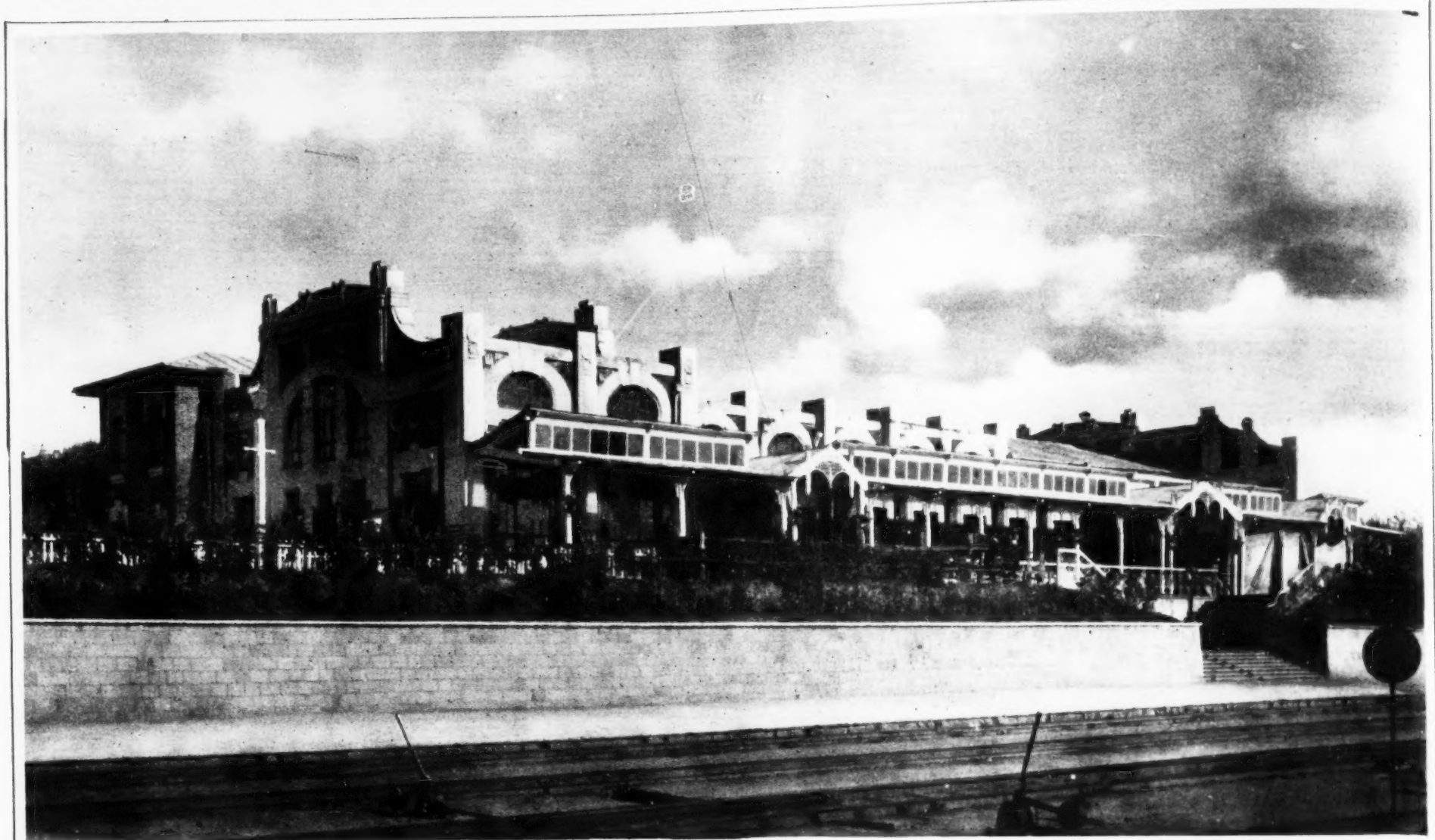


THIS IS THE LOWER RIGHT-HAND SECTION, COMPLETING THE MAP.

ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT IN FOUR PARTS: PART IV.



General Horvath, Self-Appointed Head of a Provisional Siberian



THE RAILROAD STATION ON THE RUSSIAN BORDER OF THE MANCHURIAN AND SIBERIAN RAILROAD.



GENERAL HORVATH, HEAD OF THE ANTI-SOVIET MOVEMENT, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HARBIN.

HARBIN, in Manchuria, which is strictly speaking Chinese territory, has come into prominence as the headquarters of a separate movement to overthrow the rule of the Soviets in Siberia. A dispatch from that town, dated July 10, 1918, announced that General Horvath, Vice President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, had proclaimed himself Premier of a Temporary Siberian Government and that this Government intended to act in complete accord with the Allies and repeal all Bolshevik decrees. Allied treaties were to be renewed,

a disciplined and nonpolitical army was to be re-established and property restored. General Horvath further proclaimed himself in favor of religious freedom and autonomy for Siberia. The importance of Harbin is that it is a vital junction on the Trans-Siberian Railway, connecting Vladivostok, Peking, and the Japanese line which runs through Korea to Fusan. The Trans-Siberian, after leaving Vladivostok, runs for some distance through Manchuria before it again emerges on Russian territory.

(Photos from the Russian-American Agency of Commerce.)



MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF HARBIN AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY.

Government, Holds Vantage Point at Harbin in Manchuria

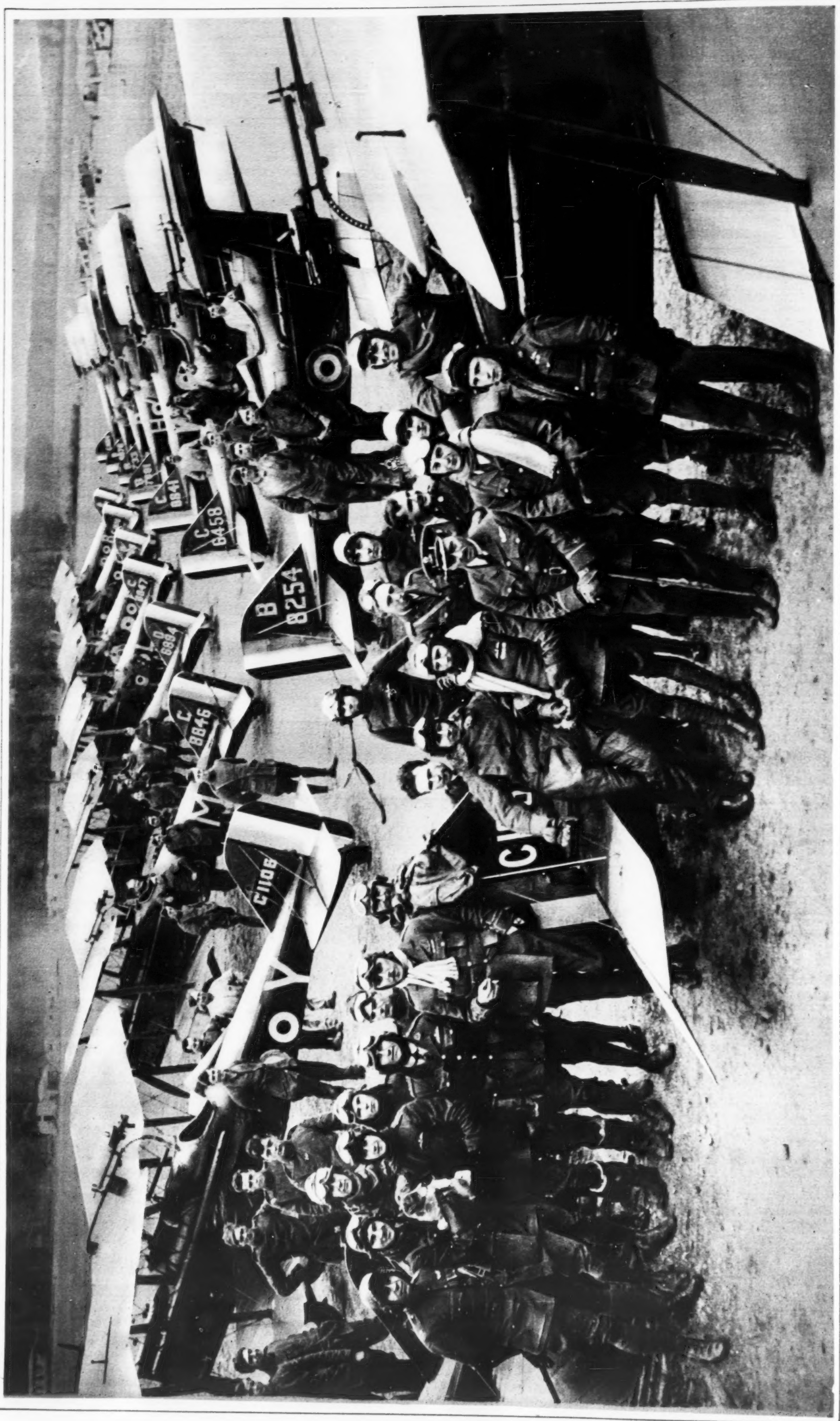


THE MILITARY HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL HORVATH AT HARBIN.



AN EXAMPLE OF THE BUILDINGS AT HARBIN—THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC BANK.

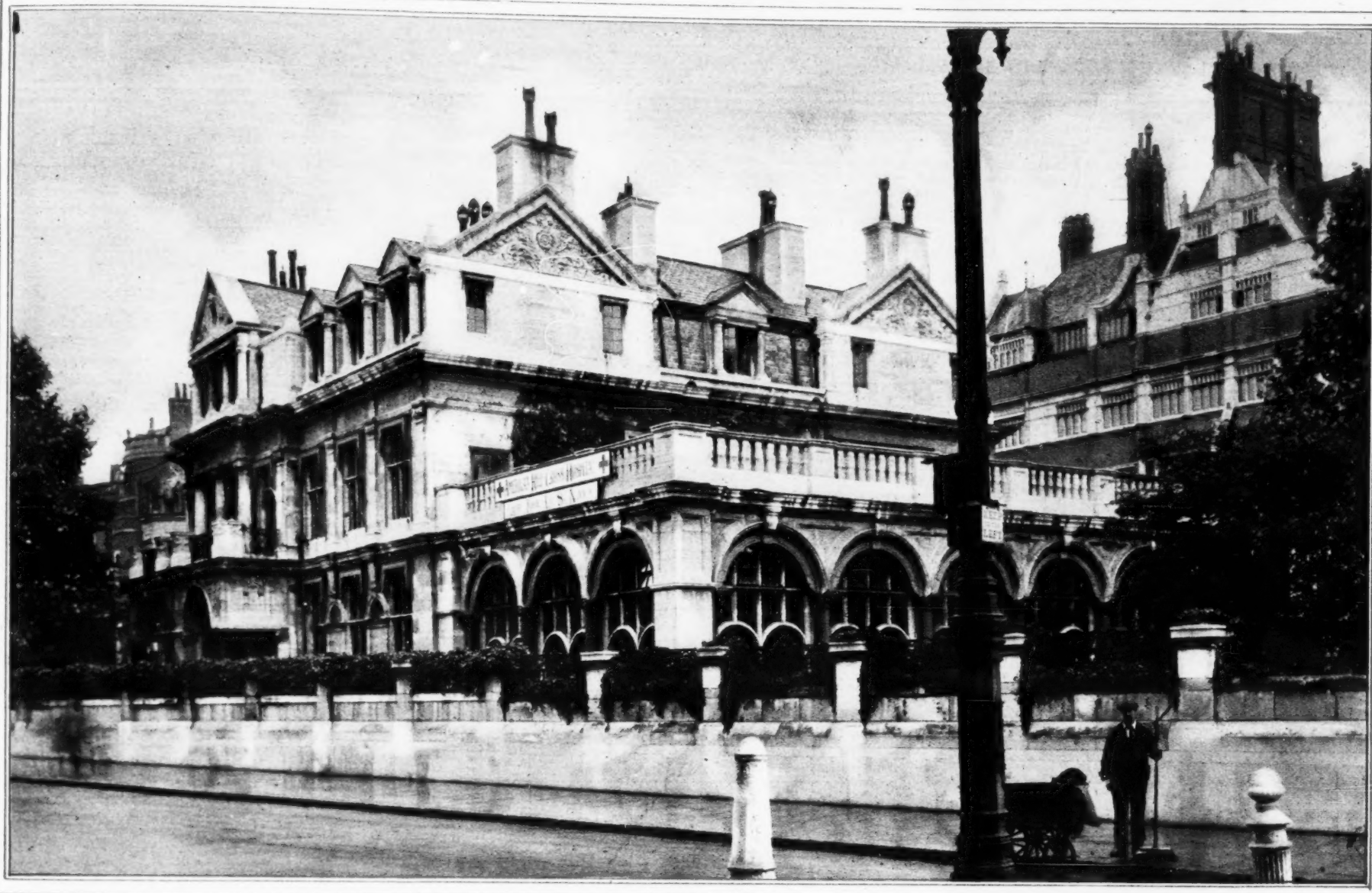
Some of the Birds of War that Have Given the Allies Supremacy in the Air



A SQUADRON OF BRITISH BATTLEPLANES AND THEIR CREWS, WHO HAVE DONE VALUABLE WORK IN THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE.

(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

English Hospitality for Wounded American Sailors



THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, ALDFORD HOUSE, PARK LANE, LONDON, NOW AN AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL FOR THE NAVY.



CONSERVATORY OF ALDFORD HOUSE, NOW A RESTFUL AND CHARMING RECREATION ROOM FOR OUR CONVALESCENT SAILORS.

The generous spirit shown by civilians toward our wounded soldiers and sailors has been abundantly illustrated on both sides of the Atlantic. Many of the finest residences in England, France, and America have been thrown open to

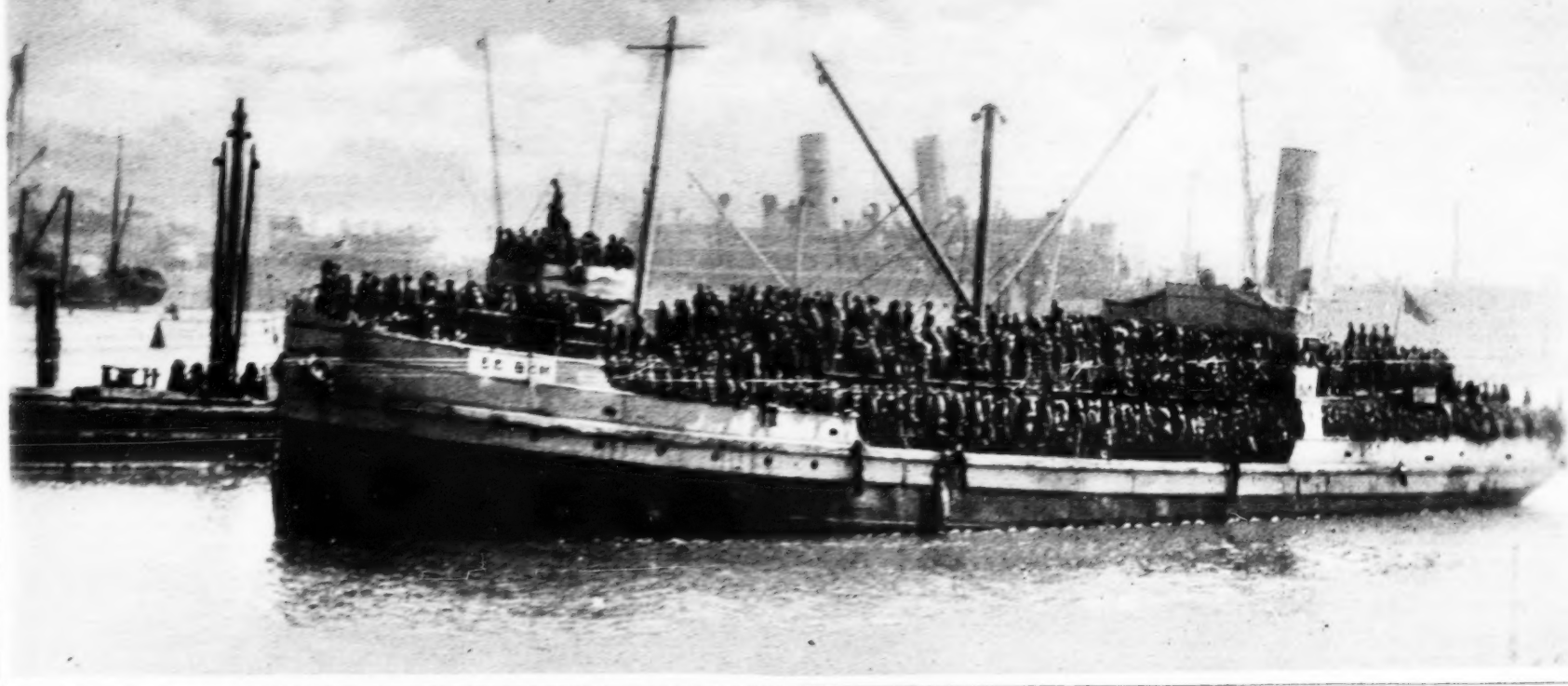
them, or placed absolutely at the disposal of the Red Cross. Automobiles and private yachts have been freely offered for health-restoring excursions. Although most of our wounded are being brought to this country as soon as they can

safely be transported, there are cases where this is impossible, and the care and treatment extended to these men is equal to that which they would receive at home. American doctors and nurses are in attendance, and everything is done to

surround them with their own home atmosphere, an important factor in restoring their health. The photographs reproduced above afford a splendid example of the extent of the sacrifices which civilians are making in this cause.

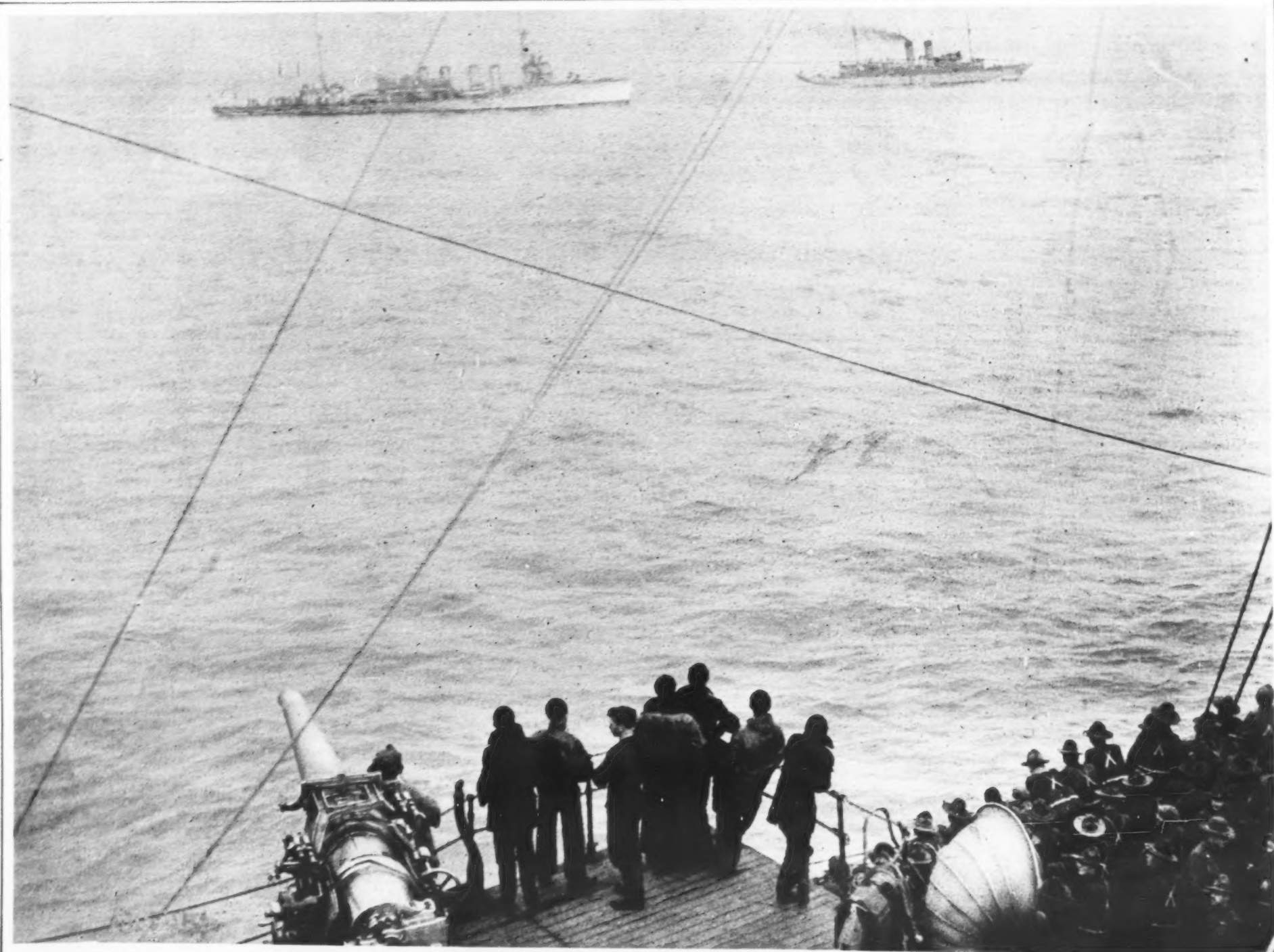
(Photos by Western Newspaper Union.)

Life on an American Transport Bound for France



ONE OF THE FRENCH LIGHTERS IN WHICH THE SOLDIERS ARE CARRIED FROM THEIR TRANSPORT TO THE SHORE.

(© Committee on Public Information.)



AN EXCITING EPISODE OF THE TRIP. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WATCHING A DESTROYER AND PATROL VESSEL DEALING WITH AN ENEMY SUBMARINE, WHICH HAS APPEARED IN THE DISTANCE.



(ABOVE)
IN ADDITION
TO MORE THAN
1,500,000 SOL-
DIERS, MANY
CONTINGENTS
OF NURSES
AND HOSPITAL
UNITS HAVE
BEEN SAFELY
TRANSPORTED
TO FRANCE.



(AT LEFT)
NAVAL GUN-
NERS KEEPING
A CLOSE
WATCH FOR
HOSTILE
CRAFT.

(BELOW)
LIFE JACKETS
ARE WORN
DAY AND
NIGHT DUR-
ING THE VOY-
AGE.



Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Capt. Frederick D. Clair,
Philadelphia, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Capt. James H. Holmes,
Hendersonville, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



Capt. John T. Bossi,
Arkansas City, Kan.,
Died of Wounds.



Capt. William T. Shaw,
Tatum, S. C.,
Killed in Action.



Capt. Julius A. Mood,
Summerton, S. C.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. John W. Cowan,
Chicago, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Warren G. Harries,
Washington, D. C.,
Died from Accident.



Lieut. Elliott B. Clark,
Weldon, N. C.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Frederick K. Hirth,
Toledo, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



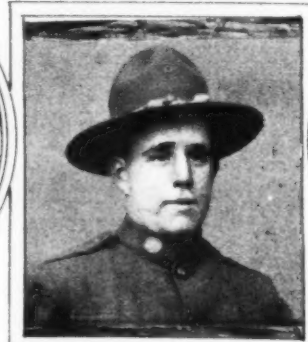
Lieut. John S. Morrison,
New York City,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. H. Q. Griffin,
Winthrop, Mass.,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Charles Hollingshead,
Derry, N. H.,
Died of Wounds.



Sgt. Wilfrid B. Johnson,
Everett, Mass.,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Boyd F. Mulligan,
Topeka, Kan.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Fred H. Becker,
Waterloo, Ia.,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Clayton D. Sweetser,
Scranton, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Edward L. Cossette,
Pence, Wis.,
Died of Wounds.



Cpl. Walter Jordan,
Danville, Vt.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. George H. Downing,
Natural Bridge, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Bugler Frank L. Hubbell,
Indianapolis, Ind.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. William Faller,
Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.,
Died of Wounds.



Pte. Frank A. Harrington,
Methuen, Mass.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Arthur Brooks,
North Adams, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.



Pte. Harry Barrick,
Townsend, Mont.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Robert L. Clore,
Lees Summit, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Bernard Albert,
New York City,
Died of Wounds.



Pte. Arthur Marquand,
Hamilton, Md.,
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET

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PATRIA MORI

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Lieut. Paul Strickland,
New Haven, Conn.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Thomas D. Kern,
Lexington, Va.,
Died of Wounds.



Sgt. George H. Mealy,
Cohasset, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.



Cpl. James W. Sherman,
Ravena, Mich.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Frederick H. Fox,
Chicago, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Raymond Blackwell,
Blue Field, W. Va.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Scott Lennen,
Soldier, Kan.,
Died of Wounds.



Sgt. Oscar Anderson,
Chicago, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Claude Roy Harper,
Social Circle, Ga.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Guy Morris Stanton,
Milbrook, Mich.,
Died of Wounds.



Pte. Clarence J. Cowgill,
Elwood, Ind.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Raymond E. Templeton,
Brownsville, Ore.,
Killed, Airplane Accident.



Sgt. Walter Wm. Willert,
Chicago, Ill.,
Died of Wounds.



Cpl. Albert A. Gilbert,
Dorchester, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.



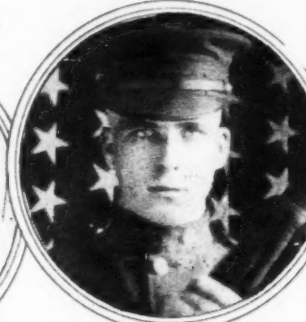
Pte. John W. Crane,
Pottsville, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Hubert Cooper,
Mittineague, Mass.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Thurston Elmer Wood,
Philadelphia, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Homer W. Earl,
Trafford City, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



Cpl. Benjamin L. Stone,
Sanville, Va.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Wallace Wm. Keller,
North Wales, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



Pte. Chester A. Hartwell,
Farewell, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Walter Watson Craig,
New Bethlehem, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Joseph T. Hanlon,
Baltimore, Md.,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Martin Popiacki,
Baltimore, Md.,
Died of Wounds.



Cpl. James B. Whipple,
South Wilton, Conn.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. R. L. Wordeman,
Hoboken, N. J.,
Died of Wounds.



Pte. Frank Mattern,
Mobridge, S. D.,
Died of Wounds.

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The Extraordinary Situation in Russia



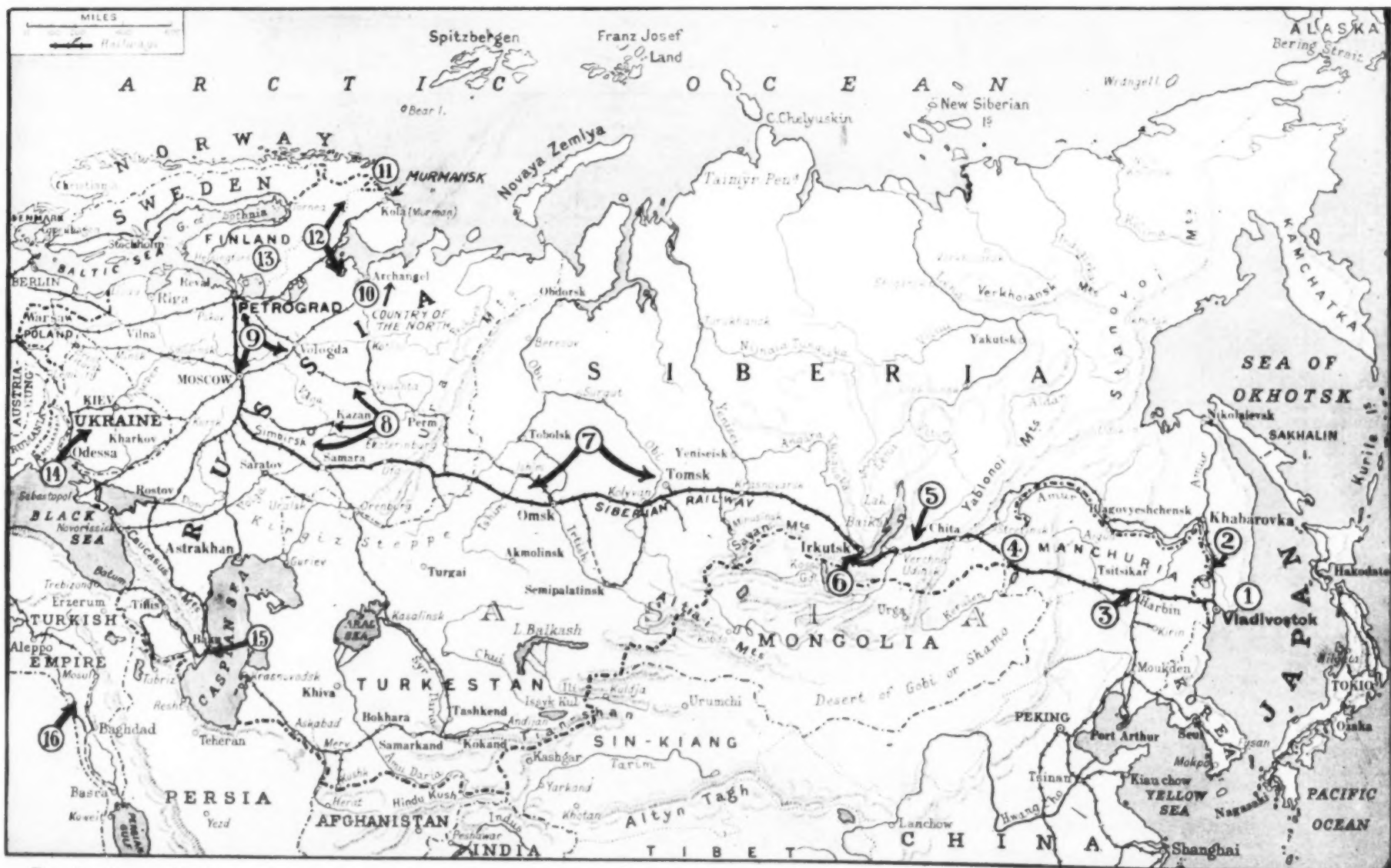
GENERAL KIKUZO OTANI, THE JAPANESE MILITARY LEADER, WHO, BY VIRTUE OF HIS RANK, IS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCE SENT TO VLADIVOSTOK TO RESTORE ORDER IN SIBERIA.

(© K. Adachi.)



THE NEW RUSSIAN ANTI-BOLSHEVIST ARMY IN SIBERIA BEING REVIEWED BY COLONEL TOLSTOFF AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIES.

(© Russian American Agency of Commerce.)



Russia is again beginning to loom large in the eyes of the world. The chief points of interest in the map are: (1) Vladivostok, where the allied expedition under General Otani is helping the Czechoslovaks against Bolshevik and German bands; (2) the Ussuri River region, where the first fighting occurred; (3) Harbin, headquarters of Gen-

eral Horvath, self-appointed dictator, who is fighting on the allied side; (4) where General Semenov is fighting in western Manchuria to clear the way for Otani; (5) where Bolshevik-Teutonic forces have cut off the Czechoslovaks in the east from those in the west; (6) Irkutsk, on Lake Baikal, held by the Czechoslovaks since July 7; (7)

the Czechs control the railway from Lake Baikal to the Urals, and a provisional government has been set up at Omsk; (8) region of greatest Czechoslovak activity; (9) region of greatest Bolshevik strength; (10) Archangel, where allied forces landed Aug. 4; (11) Murmansk, where allied intervention began July 15; (12) region held

by the Allies—(13) southern Finland, where the Germans are trying to raise an army; (14) the Ukraine, where the Germans are encountering growing hostility; (15) Baku, where a British expedition has arrived by way of Persia; (16) region of Mesopotamia, where the Bagdad and Palestine expeditions are converging.

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



The Bootblack of the Internment Camp for British Civilian Prisoners at Ruhleben.



The "Department Store" of the Ruhleben Camp Has Its Regular Run of Customers.



General Degoutte (in the middle) is the French commander under whom a large contingent of American troops won imperishable glory in the second battle of the Marne. The two other officers shown in the picture are Major General Bundy, A. E. F., and General de Mordacq, Chief of Premier Clemenceau's Military Cabinet.



There Is Plenty of Time for an Afternoon Siesta in the Daily Life of the Prisoners.

The suddenness with which the war broke out in August, 1914, prevented the escape of thousands of business men and tourists from the countries in which they happened to be. This was particularly the case in Germany, where the frontiers were closed immediately after the declaration of war. Approximately 3,000 British civilians were thus caught in that country and promptly interned in what had been a race track at Ruhleben, near Berlin. With characteristic pluck they soon changed their extemporized prison into fairly habitable quarters, though as more and more persons were crowded into the

limited space many comforts had to be dispensed with. This camp is unique in that it is practically self-governed, the inmates enjoying more liberties and less harshness than the Germans have inflicted upon the ordinary prisoners of war.



The new German toy, a part of which is reproduced above, seems to be designed to impress the German child's mind with the glories of military "Kultur." It is a series of colored "cut-outs" which when assembled form a little French village

that has undergone the ravages of German guns. One of the seven buildings is a church riddled with shell holes. It is with toys like this that the military spirit is implanted in the minds of German children in their earliest years.



A Clever English Artisan Weaving Rugs with Material Derived from Old Socks.



NURSING COMMITTEE OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Lower row, left to right: Miss S. Lillian Clayton, President National League for Nursing Education; Miss Anne W. Goodrich, Inspector General of Nursing Service; Miss Mary Beard, President National Organization for Public Health Nursing; Miss M. Adelaide Nutting, Chairman of Committee, Professor of Nursing and Health, Columbia University; Mrs. John H.

Higbee, Superintendent Nurse Corps, U. S. N.; Miss Dora Thompson, Superintendent Nurse Corps, U. S. A. Second row, left to right: Miss Jane Delano, American Red Cross; Miss Clara D. Noyes, President American Nurses' Association; Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, Secretary of Committee; Miss Hannah J. Patterson, Miss Pearl H. Braithwaite. Third row, left to right: Col.

John M. T. Finney, Chief Consulting Surgeon, A. E. F.; Col. William H. Welsh, Col. William J. Mayo, Brigadier General Robert E. Noble, Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Dickinson, and Dr. Franklin Martin.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

Griffith Has Painted the Lily

America's supreme dramatic genius, in his new edition of "Hearts of the World," at the Forty-Fourth Street Theatre, New York City, provides more magnificence, more thrills and more art than ever before.



Mr. Griffith proves that war can be shown without horror or gruesome details, and with the lighter side of the soldier's life reproduced with all the laughs of a musical comedy.



350 TIMES IN NEW YORK
FOUR MONTHS IN PHILADELPHIA
15 WEEKS IN PITTSBURGH
SIX MONTHS IN CHICAGO

GRIFFITH
Breaks All Records

ALL FORMER RECORDS SMASHED
IN CLEVELAND, BUFFALO,
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES,
AND OTHER IMPORTANT CITIES

Now Playing—44th ST. THEATRE—New York

Matinee Every Day at 2:10—TWICE DAILY—Every Evening at 8:10

(Including Sundays)

D. W. GRIFFITH'S SUPREME TRIUMPH

"HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

The Sweetest Love Story Ever Told

Eighteen Months in the Making

A Romance of the Great War